FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINA, CHILE TALKS HELD IN ROME

Pope Addresses Foreign Ministers

PY121737 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Dec--Pope John Paul II today addressed the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers on the border dispute in the southern region of the South American continent. The pope said:

Mersrs foreign ministers, ladies and gentlemen: I am deeply moved at this time because you have accepted my invitation and I am now able to meet with you, Messrs foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile, and with the delegations that your respective governments have appointed to the mediation process on the dispute in the southern region.

I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that just as you, your respective governments and Argentine and Chilean high-ranking authorities are also deeply moved with the feeling that this day may--if God in his mercy so wills--begin the final stage of the arduous and difficult path that we have undertaken to achieve a firm and definitive peace between your two countries which are so dearly beloved by the pope [word indistinct] Catholics.

It is true that ever since Argentina and Chile achieved their independence, there have been difficulties between the two countries. And it is also true that their bilateral relations have not been characterized by a bright and complete "tranquillity of order"--a precise expression used by Saint Augustine to define peace in an unsurmountable manner.

But as I said to the members of the Argentine and Chilean government delegations, it is also true that it is beautiful and comforting to know that there has never been a war between the two countries.

This is a unique and singular case in the history of bordering nations, and I would almost dare to say that I can see in this the special merciful assistance of God almighty.

Because of this, I believe that no one can object to the following idea: If God has watched over the development of bilateral relations between the two countries with so much love, how can we possibly excuse ourselves from doing everything that is in our power so that your countries may continue to enjoy the privilege of maintaining peaceful relations.

More than once, and especially in my 1979 message during the peace meeting, I insisted on the need for preaching peace, stating that this objective is also achieved, according to my point of view, through gestures of peace, since the practice of peace leads to peace.

During the final days of 1978 and the beginning of 1979, those days filled with tension and nervousness for you and for all your citizens, filled with concern also for me in the beginning of my single-hearted mission, God the father of all compelled me to carry out a difficult and arduous gesture, a risky, compromising but encouraging gesture.

Now I dare to ask a similar gesture from two nations which have never confronted each other in war, before a world which, unfortunately, before being fully aware of the meaning of peace is already living with fears and portents of new violence.

This is a gesture I am asking from your peoples, and especially from the highest national officials from both countries, officials for whom I wish, in their role as the legal defenders of the national interests, the unequalled reward that history will confer on them for their courage in struggling in the quest for peace at this difficult moment, and for giving in this manner to the world and especially to those who rule the destinies of the nations an example of the prudence and good sense which should be government policy, a policy which does not rule out the adoption of less pleasing decisions to gain a true and complete peace which is open for progress and for full coexistence in agreement with the demands of brotherhood among men.

It seems obvious to me that the gesture of struggling for peace, although it may lead to certain kinds of decisions, in addition to avoiding dangerous exacerbations will show others the path to follow when difficulties or tensions appear in international relations, and will also yield very positive results in your countries. For those who love God, everything comes together for the good, and struggling for peace is a form of loving God.

Therefore, I do not doubt in asserting that with the help of the Almighty we will achieve something good out of this dispute that has caused so much anguish during the past few years.

By implementing peaceful gestures now, it will in effect be possible to achieve and preserve from now on a more solid and complete peace than that which has been previously enjoyed, a peace that will represent a true "tranquillity of order" in the most varied and ample sectors in the daily life of your countries, a peace that will bring closer and fortify the numerous links that unite you for your own advantage and, even more, a peace that can have profitable repercussions outside of your national confines and even outside of your continent.

After having called upon the Lord to light my path, I accepted the request for mediation, considering that the solution to your disagreement could--must--also help in intensifying the development of the cooperation and integration in as many fields as possible between two sister nations, in addition to an ordered independent progress, with the condition that a convenient vision of the future is not lacking.

Having, as your two nations have, an undoubted radical identity through language, faith and religious sentiments, it does not seem to the mediator out of place to contemplate the possibility of extending the substantial community--as old as it is--to other fields (economic, industrial, trade, tourism and cultural...): there are very many circumstances that make it desirable and commendable. Moreover, this perspective, which seems ambitious, is reasonable and realizable. It is enough to take into account that the Chilean and Argentine peoples have a spontaneous, deep and sincere esteem and love for each other.

The desire to coexist in a serene atmosphere of secure and fruitful peace is also manifest. In view of this reality, which no impartial observer can deny, it is quite right to express our best wishes so that Chileans and Argentines will be able to see such a human desire carried out, in other words, the achievement of a complete and definitive solution to the dispute over the southern area, sealed with a solemn agreement of eternal peace assumed before the international community.

Such a treaty would logically contain the commitment of resolving any possible future litigation through peaceful methods, excluding, while the two nations exist, any resorting to the use of force or the threat of the use of force, a means which substantially undermines any solution that is sought with this method.

If in this way the controversy over the southern area allowed the deep desires of the two peoples to achieve such commitments, for the mediator there would be nothing better for that area than convert it to the symbol and undeniable demonstration of the new reality which, in my opinion, will be obtained by declaring it an area of peace, an area within which Argentina and Chile will in the future try and solidify their decision for fraternal coexistence, discarding every type of measure or attitude that could appear less than adequate for the development of their friendly relations.

By placing this litigation within such an extensive and attractive framework, I believe it is evident that the difficulties--which undeniably exist and need solutions--on being illuminated by the benefits which emerge from it and which must be followed, lose value and importance. Therefore, at the same time, it is very necessary to achieve a definite agreement as soon as possible.

In conclusion, I believe that we must evaluate this controversy in the light of the possibilities of joint cooperation that I have previously discussed and of other possibilities that you may offer. It will be then an issue of minor relevance, since it will be secondary to an ambitious program for the future and since it will be unreasonable to grant a disproportionate value to anything that would obstruct such an important achievement.

Within this context, I feel that possible limitations of the natural, comprehensible and respectable aspirations regarding that geographic zone could hardly lead one to justify the rejection of the suggestions and advice presented in search of a solution to the controversy and the consequent failure to achieve integration, which has been a subject of negotiations and of logical desires for a long time.

In other words, if the solution of this problem for the benefit of both nations deserves concentrating the best good will possible, the advantageous consequences will undoubtedly make one forget everything else.

Recalling words of the first Montevideo agreement, more than once I have said that the solution must be just, equitable and honorable.

In fact, these are the characteristics which must prevail to reach a real and final agreement. It is necessary to seek a solution at a higher level, joining efforts to discover God's desire, today, with respect for the general relations between your countries.

In trying to obtain this result, I believe it is necessary to enhance the positive justice through equality so that one may be able to express what is naturally just for the present moment, the natural justice that men do not often reflect in a perfect manner in their concrete principles.

I can assure you that on drafting this proposal that I will now, in my role as mediator, hand to you, I have wished to inspire myself. I could do no less, according to the principles of justice which cannot be overridden when there is a desire to not give motives for new litigation.

At the same time, I have tried to add to those principles equitable considerations the achievement of which, it is true, is much less easy, but which cannot be forgotten when an honorable agreement is sought. I definitely wanted to suggest for this dispute what the old Roman legal experts and the later canonists meant by the expression ex aequo et bono [according to what is right and good] which explains that human intelligence and judgment, valuing a series of circumstances of a varied type, do not leave to one side, or ignore, the support and the light of divine wisdom.

I believe I can assert that the indications contained in my proposal also follow a logical course and it also avoids expressions that could seem less pleasant to one or the other party. I have taken into account the understandings that have been reached, or foreseen, during the bilateral negotiations that were held in 1978.

If the solution that I am proposing to you is--and to me it seems so--just and equitable it will be difficult for the two parties not to find it honorable, a quality that everyone wants in your nations, as all of us do.

In effect, it is clear that your two peoples desire peace. They have demonstrated this fact and openly repeated it on the occasion of recent national congresses, eucharistic and Marian, held in Chile and Argentina with a massive participation of the faithful.

In their prayers, these Catholics, guided by their respective eccesiastical hierarchies, have reserved a very special intention for the success of this mediation. I am sure that they will not desist from their prayers, especially now that we are entering--at least that is my desire--the final phase of our task.

I have the conviction that the public opinion of your countries, which are so interested in this problem, will help and support those who, in view of their very high posts, have to make adequate decisions in the coming weeks.

I consider it an obligation to give testimony regarding the dispatch and firmness with which the authorities of the two nations, and all of those who have represented them here, have stated and defended what they considered to be the patrimony of their respective fatherlands, with abundant documentation and a variety of arguments that have been demonstrated in hundreds of talks.

It is my belief that no one, either now or in the future, should feel authorized to reproach them for a lack of interest or inefficiency in the defense of legitimate national interests, despite the fact of their now acceding to my suggestions and council, which can mean a modification in the positions that they have maintained. Let their conscience always remain calm after having carefully carried out their own duty.

At the beginning of my speech, I made you join in my emotion regarding this meeting. I cannot conclude without telling you that my sentiments, my premonitions, are now becoming a well-founded hope upon noting--not without seeing in this fact a sign of providence--that our meeting today, and what is being discussed at it, is being held under the loving and encouraging gaze of the Holy Virgin, our Lady of Guadalupe: It is her day today and with it begins the jubilee year which recalls the famous appearance of December 1531.

How can she to whom your peoples have granted the title of Empress of the Americas, not give us her support and her protection? How can Holy Mary not hear the prayer of her Argentine and Chilean sons who venerate her with so much devotion and love in Lujan and Maipu?

Let us pray to her with love and with our hearts filled with hope. Let us pray to her to give us peace, so that she who in Belem heard the angels sing their song of peace may grant us now and forever--not only during the forthcoming Christmas festivities--that marvelous hymn, and so that it may be heard as an expression of hope, as a sign, as a proof of a new reality in your nations which pride themselves as being the land of Holy Virgin Mary.

And may that song become a prayer: Holy Mary, our beloved mother, queen of peace, let our spirits rejoice with peace and let this be expressed with peaceful undertakings so that all of us may reach the joy promised by your son, the prince of peace. [applause]

With these feelings, with this hope and also--why no say it?--with a deep emotion that you too are probably feeling, I give you, Messrs, in a confidential manner the text of my proposal, my suggestions, my advise. I am certain that your respective governments will study them closely and calmly.

I would like your answers to mature during the festivities of Christmas, New Year's and Epiphany since during these festivities, we Christians are filled with the joy of celebrating the liturgy of the mystery of God in us.

Everyone is aware of my hope and illusion that these proposals will be suitable to open the proper path to achieve a happy solution to this long and sometimes anguishing controversy.

For my part, I am willing to continue working as a mediator until a final agreement is achieved. May the Lord grant me power to ensure a faithful enforcement of the agreement. [applause]

I wish to extend to you, to your nations, to your fellow citizens and to your government authorities, my good wishes for the achievement of a total and definitive peace that will reach all and will fill with joy all your fellow citizens. May your nations also achieve mutual respect, coexistence, and a Christian well-being [applause] with my blessing.

Papal Proposal Detailed

PY121755 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II has given his long-awaited proposal on the Beagle issue to the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers. At the end of his meeting, he sent a blessing to all Chileans through Radio Nacional de Chile, which was at the Vatican covering this important event. Here is a special relay from the Vatican by (Alberto Calliz).

This is a special report for Onda Noticiosa from the Vatican. The pope has suggested the establishment of a vast bilateral economic, industrial, commercial, tourist and cultural area in the Beagle area.

The pope noted that his proposal is just, equitable and honorable, but he warned that his proposal, if accepted, means that both Argentina and Chile will have to change their respective positions in this regard.

The pope handed over the proposals in sealed envelopes that were inside purple portfolios. The envelopes are addressed to Presidents Pinochet and Videla.

Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames returns to Santiago on Sunday evening. He will later deliver to the president the sealed envelope that contains the proposal issued by the pope to achieve a definitive solution on the border dispute between Chile and Argentina.

Chilean Foreign Minister Speaks

PY122120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Dec (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said here today that Chile will study Pope John Paul II's proposal for a solution to the border conflict with Argentina, not only with a favorable disposition but with the great respect and consideration due to the holy father.

After receiving the proposal for a solution to the conflict over the southern Beagle area, the Chilean foreign minister--who will return to his country tomorrow--conveyed to the pope the deep gratitude of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

The head of Chilean diplomacy mentioned the Polish situation in a barely veiled manner when he spoke of the world currently being convulsed, scourged by wars, threats of aggression and intervention and plunging down the spiral of violence. Here is the text of Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames' speech:

Holy father: The Chilean delegation, which I have the honor of heading today, has listened with deep interest and much feeling to the words of concord, harmony and peace which you just uttered.

I can assure you that they will be given a great deal of thought by my government and we will always bear in mind that they faithfully reflect the innermost feelings of the vicar of Christ and successor of Saint Peter.

Your personal participation is clear-cut proof of your sustained concern over this task of peace and justice. For this, holy father, you deserve our utmost gratitude.

It is comforting to see that in a convulsed world, scourged by wars, by threats of aggression and intervention and plunging down the spiral of violence, Argentina and Chile are making efforts to peacefully overcome their differences under the guidance of the world's supreme spiritual leader.

The fact that the two countries have disregarded the use of force and threats and are working with dedication to find a solution capable of interpreting fraternal and solidarity feelings and stimulating a real and promising integration, sets an example.

When almost 2 years ago the Chilean Government asked for your intervention in the southern conflict and the ensuing difficult situation, it demonstrated both its will to overcome this conflict peacefully and its trust in the efforts of your holiness as the mediator.

The government believed then--as it still does--that two neighboring and brother countries which had shared the struggle for independence and which must now face jointly the challenges of the future, will be able to resolve this disagreement with your precious help, based on the validity of their reasons, the strength of their positions, calm negotiations and a spirit of harmony.

In compliance with these ideas, holy father, Chile has sought in your august participation, the reassurance that law and justice will prevail above all. It also has sought harmony and mutual respect.

Once again Chile has demonstrated its tradition of peace and desire for peace, reaffirming its more than 100-year-old accords on the peaceful solution of conflicts, accords which set the course for the international community.

Throughout this mediation my government has tried its best to supply your holiness with the most complete historical, diplomatic and legal background which authenticates Chile's rights, in order to help in the attainment of a just, honorable and final solution to the conflict.

Most holy father, we want to live in peace and harmony, with respect and dignity, to create the conditions for a system of order and social justice which will allow us to make progress in the process of national reconstruction in which Chile is engaged.

His excellency the president of the nation, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, has instructed me to convey to your holiness, on behalf of the Chilean Government and people, his deepest gratitude for the efforts you have been making together with the aides, especially His Reverend Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore, and to assure you that he will continue giving our most loyal and sincere help to see that the mediation which is being carried out through your august person reaches a happy and swift conclusion.

Most holy father, the proposal for the final, just and honorable solution to the conflict over the southern zone which you just gave to me will be immeidately conveyed to my government which will study it not only with the favorable disposition mentioned in the act of Montevideo, but also with the great respect and consideration due to the holy pope, our august mediator.

Argentine Minister Answers Pope

PY 21956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 12 Dec (AFP)--Argentina will not begrudge any effort to attain the just, prudent, equitable and honorable solution to the border problem with Chile, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor said here today after receiving the confidential proposal from the hands of Pope John Paul II.

During the speech he made answering the pope's, Pastor called upon divine mercy "to help us in the difficult task which lies ahead of us."

This is the text of the Argentine foreign minister's answering speech:

Your Holiness: I wish to convey to you the gratitude of the Argentine Government and people for this new gesture of love. It acquires special meaning in the current circumstances.

Amid a convulsed world, full of uncertainties and challenges, your concern, your solidarity become exemplary. Many peoples turn their hopeful eyes toward the Catholic Church, sure of finding in it the light, the needed reassurance, the will for good and for fruitful love. These are the expectations which have prompted the Argentine people to ask for your mediation.

Many have been the generously spent efforts. All of them, most holy father, were inspired by your gesture, agreeing to conduct the mediation.

In this mediation, the valuable tasks carried out by his Reverend Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore and by his aide, Monsignor Faustino Sainz Munoz, also deserve our most sincere gratitude.

At the beginning of your papacy, 2 years ago, you made your first appeal to the presidents of our countries in the hope of helping them to overcome the disagreement between them.

After that first action of yours came the mission carried out in Argentina and Chile by your representative His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore. The results of his mission were the accords signed in Montevideo by which the two countries asked you to act as the mediator, to guide their negotiations and to help them in their quest for a just, equitable and honorable solution to the conflict.

Your Holiness accepted the request with the love of a father toward his flock and the mediation tasks began here, in the Vatican City.

Halfway through these tasks you invited the two delegations to meet with you here, at this apostolic palace. The memory of that remarkable occasion is brilliantly alive. Your Holiness' message was full of ideas and wise advice. That day of last autumn Your Holiness conveyed to us a work plan which greatly helped the development of tasks and established a positive base from which the negotiations over the various conflicting issues progressed.

In February this year, we informed the public that a catalogue of notes on points of agreement or approximately similar viewpoints had been compiled. At that point, it was decided that the time had come for dealing in depth with the main issues of the conflict as the latter is outlined in the first of the Montevideo accords.

Your Holiness personally intervened in this especially significant phase to provide guidelines both on the nature of the mediation and the solution which must be sought and you also heard out the opinions which were voiced.

Thus, we now arrive, holy father, at this extremely meaningful act, in which we wish to reassure you of the entire confidence of the Argentine people who pray for and love their fatherland.

We have heard you out with a great deal of attention. Your words will be faithfully relayed to our government. Rest assured that the concrete suggestions which you have conveyed to me will be closely studied and analyzed.

Holy father, you can count on the permanent predisposition of the Argentine Government toward a just, prudent, equitable and honorable solution to the conflict.

I wish to thank Your Holiness for your invitation; and allow me to call upon divine mercy to help us in the difficult task which lies ahead of us so that we can reach an accord which will permit us to give a clear example of the kingdom of love and peace established by Christ, which Your Holiness preaches.

PINOCHET, VIDELA DECLINE TO COMMENT ON PROPOSAL

Chile's Pinochet

PY122227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Dec (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet declined to comment today on the mediation proposals made by Pope John Paul II to convert the Beagle region, disputed between Chile and Argentina, into a peace zone.

I have no official report yet, said the Chilean president shortly after the news media reported from the Vatican on the pope's proposal. Pinochet said that he had spoken over the telephone with Rene Rojas, his foreign minister, who received the pope's pronouncement at the Holy See this morning, but, he added, the proposal is confidential.

The president confirmed his confidence in the mediator's action in the almost century-long border dispute and said that on Monday, when Rojas returns to Santiago, he will begin a thorough study of the mediation formula proposed by the head of the Catholic Church.

Argentina's Videla

PY130013 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (NA)--President Jorge Videla today refused to comment on Pope John Paul II's proposal on the Argentine-Chilean conflict over sovereignty in the southern zone because "he is not aware of the contents of the document" which Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor today received from the pope.

A spokesman of Government House reported that the president indicated that "he had reasserted his confidence in the pope's proposal several times, in more or less the same words." as last night when speaking at the IDEA (Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina) dinner.

This was the president's answer to a request conveyed to him by journalists accredited to Government House. They asked whether President Videla--like President Pinochet earlier in Santiago today--wanted to make any comment on the proposal for the solution to the conflict which the pope handed over to the foreign ministers of the two countries today.

Pastor will be back in Argentina tomorrow and the spokesman, the deputy director for press of the Public Information Secretariat, stated that it is "quite probable" that as soon as Minister Pastor arrives in Buenos Aires he will go to the Olivos residence to report to President Videla.

ARGENTINE MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS ON PASTOR REMARKS

PY122300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Dec (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon released a strong communique refuting foreign reports on alleged remarks made in Rome by Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor concerning the Vatican's mediation in the border conflict.

The text of the document issued by the Foreign Ministry: In view of foreign news media reports which claim that the foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Pastor, has made certain remarks concerning the pope's proposal for the solution to the border problem with Chile, this ministry feels that it is its duty to make it clear that the foreign minister has made no statements to news media today in connection with this issue.

Therefore, the responsibility for these reports falls on those who disseminate them.

At the same time, it is reiterated that there are no authorized sources for reliable news on the development of the people's mediation other than the Vatican and the Argentine and Chilean governments jointly.

ROJAS MEETS ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN ROME

PY131428 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] From Rome our correspondent (Alberto Calliz Rodriguez) will give us a special report on the meeting between Pope John Paul II and the foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile:

This is a special report from Rome for Onda Noticiosa. Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has called President Augusto Pinochet to brief him on the details of the meeting he held with Pope John Paul II. He also gave him some details on the pope's proposal in this last stage of his mediation. As you know the pope has suggested that Chile and Argentina establish a binational development area in the southern region, which he called a peace zone.

Asked about his opinion on his activities at the Vatican, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames told Onda Noticiosa that he believed everything that was done was very positive and that he was very impressed by the great kindness shown by the holy father toward Chilean diplomats and journalists who attended the Vatican meeting.

Moreover, the friendly meeting held between the Chilean and Italian foreign ministers had a great diplomatic impact here. This is the first time in 7 years that the Italian Government has made a friendly gesture toward Chile. The Chilean and Italian foreign ministers discussed bilateral issues during a meeting held at the Italian Foreign Ministry.

PRESIDENT TURBAY COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH VENEZUELA

PA121249 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Statements by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] How is the solution of your conflict with Venezuela progressing?

[Answer] It is a process of discussions. We hope it will have the same calm and stimulating result as the one you are now celebrating.

[Question] How is Colombia, as a member of the Andean Pact, going to cooperate so that this peace in Central America will gain strength?

[Answer] Within the extent that is possible, we are willing to cooperate, as long as that inter-American cooperation is extended in the way the countries need it.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON VENEZUELAN, NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA121236 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas by Gustavo B. Rubi in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Will the signing of a peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador be used as framework for your government and the Government of Venezuela to negotiate on the border problem between the two countries?

[Answer] I don't think so. We have not reached that point at this time. We have simply been conversing for the past few months. But the presence in Tegucigalpa of so many presidents emphasizes the fact that through direct action, America can find better solutions to its problems.

[Question] Would you care to explain to the Honduran people what this problem you have with Venezuela consists of?

[Answer] It is a very simple thing. There is no conflict. It is simply a matter of delimiting marine and submarine areas.

[Question] Then the problem is not grave?

[Answer] I don't think so.

[Question] What about the problem with Nicaragua? How did it end?

[Answer] There has never been a problem. Nicaragua has pretensions which we reject because they are illegal, unwise and without historical basis.

[Question] But have there been negotiations on this issue?

[Answer] We are never going to negotiate.

COSTA RICA

COMMANDOS ATTACK RADIO NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE

PA150045 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] It was reported here that at dawn today, an attack was carried out against Radio Noticias del Continente, a Costa Rican shortwave radio station. The attack was carried out by a heavily armed commando group.

According to local reports, one of the attackers, Roger Benavides Castillo, a Nicaraguan, was wounded during the attack. According to the same sources, the attack was carried out by the "15 September Liberty" commandos, a rightist Guatemalan organization.

Castillo was wounded during a shootout with the station's guards. He is now in a San Jose hospital, according to initial reports.

This is the third attack on Radio Noticias del Continente, a radio station that has been strongly attacked by local conservative groups which accuse the station of using its programs against the military regimes of the continent.

A spokesman for the radio station has reported that the radio station will issue an official communique today on this latest attack against its broadcasting facilities.

Station Communique

PA150355 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Station communique]

[Text] Today, a terrorist commando squad made up of foreign mercenaries tried to destroy this Radio Noticias del Continente transmitter in Puente de Piedra, Grecia.

This criminal action comes after the 7 November attack when a twin-engine plane without marking dropped a bomb that caused property damage to the installations of the same transmitter.

In view of these aggressions against freedom of expression and the right to work and to live of many technicians, guards, newsmen and administrative personnel of our enterprise, at that time we asked President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio to provide protection for us. We received a courteous answer from him in which he also asked the Public Security Ministry to safeguard the personnel of the radio station and to protect the installations.

Despite the presidential request, we did not receive the proper protection. At that time, we filed charges with the judicial investigations organization but until now, the investigation supposedly carried out by that organization to establish who is responsible for the terrorist attack has yielded no results.

All the happenings of the past few weeks are part of a campaign that threatens Costa Rica's constitutional stability and democratic institutions. There are daily and open investigations for a coup d'etat just as Second Vice President of the Republic Jose Miguel Alfaro has publicly stated to the local news media.

Radio Noticias del Continente believes it is just one more target of the antidemocratic efforts of some persons and groups who, with the shield of the freedoms in effect in Costa Rica, are trying diligently to destroy them and even to justify the most vile slander and attacks against those of us who struggle to maintain an independent, objective and truthful means of communication.

Now, when there is the undeniable evidence of a wounded attacker who is being guarded by security organizations, when there is proof of the criminal and antidemocratic roots of those who spare no means to keep us from marching forward with our informative, cultural and relaxation tasks for our large and qualified audience in Costa Rica, Latin America and the world--now is the moment to state that there is more at stake than the right of a radio station to broadcast its daily programs in an environment of respect and liberty and that democracy in the country is in danger.

The coarse charges against the president of the republic and the campaign of discredit against officials of the executive branch and the Legislative Assembly clearly indicate who is who in the country. We know that those who attack us politically and militarily are at the service of Somozism, its local accomplices and all forms of dictatorship. Fortunately, today they failed in their objective, but we know that they will continue with their plots and slander of all sorts.

For this reason we appeal to our constitutional and human rights to have freedom of expression in the framework of the pluralism that has always honorably characterized our country. We would also like to state our appreciation for the qualified and numerous shows of support from the Costa Rican, Latin American and international people and organizations as well as for the concern shown by the president of the republic, some executive branch officials and some deputies to bring to an end the aggressions from those who, like the so-called 15 September Movement for Liberation--the new name of the Somozist bands who are the ones that carried out today's attack--are trying to destroy traditional democracy in our country.

We once again affirm our decision to continue working while respecting the constitution and laws of our country to contribute in this manner to the strengthening of democracy and freedom of expression in Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DESIGNATED PRESIDENT IN JUNTA RESHUFFLE

Changes Planned

PA130149 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Bulletin by the Presidency Information Office dated 12 December--intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...of state, the Supreme Court, military commanders and heads of autonomous institutions to a meeting tomorrow, Saturday, at the presidency at which the reorganization of the government will be announced.

It was stated that after making an exhaustive analysis of the national situation, several options to seek speedy and efficient solutions to the crisis which has arisen in the past few days were examined, mainly to reestablish discipline and authority in government affairs. After this analysis, a reorganization formula was reached and will be announced Saturday to the senior officials of the government. A communique regarding the meeting and the reorganization will be released later.

Reorganization Document

PA132018 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The reorganization of the revolutionary government junta was announced today at a solemn session held at the presidential house, which was attended by the cabinet, members of the Supreme Court of Justice, representatives of the armed forces, the presidents of the official autonomous institutions and delegates of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

A document was read at this meeting in which the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the PDC agree to reorganize all government offices responsible for the implementation of the revolutionary process.

The document creates a State Council with pluralist participation as a consultative body to the junta. According to the document, Jose Napoleon Duarte has been appointed president of the revolutionary junta, while Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has been appointed vice president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

At the end of the meeting, and at the suggestion of Dr Carlos Molina Fonseca, assistant secretary of labor and social welfare, all ministers, assistant secretaries of state and presidents of autonomous institutions placed their posts at the disposal of the president of the junta in a gesture of support for and solidarity with the new political project. The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice did this before the junta in full, as the latter has legislative functions.

Following is the armed forces-PDC document announced at this morning's session:

The Salvadoran Armed Forces and the PDC are aware of their joint responsibility to the Salvadoran people to inject dyanmism into the revolutionary process begun on 15 October 1979, and are convinced of the need to speed up this process because:

1. In fulfillment of the armed forces proclamation and based on the pact of 9 January 1980, significant efforts have been made to lead the country toward a peaceful and democratic solution of the national crisis, and a process of socioeconomic changes aimed at achieving social justice in the country has begun.

2. The achievements made despite the many difficulties faced locally and abroad are significant. The most urgent reforms to the socioeconomic system in the agrarian, banking and foreign trade sectors have been started with the unconditional support of the people. A conciliatory dialogue has been started with good-will sectors and most labor and economic forces have been devoted to productive work and new social groups have joined the process of stabilizing the Salvadoran fatherland. Notwithstanding, the deficiencies and obstacles found so far call for the updating of the commitments made in these documents as well as a review of the government agencies in order to correct mistakes, to promote the reform and to take new steps to attain the goals agreed upon, creating mechanisms that expand the democratic participation and incorporate all the social sectors to the process.

3. The commitment made through the pact between the Christian Democratic Party and the armed forces is aimed at restoring peace in the country amid social and economic structures based on justice, law and the prevalence of individual and collective rights of the citizens. This aim has been hindered by many sectors who refuse to join in the work for peace and the construction of a just society despite government efforts such as the signing of a peace treaty with Honduras, the firm decision to hold democratic elections within a short term and the offer of amnesty for those who are involved in the armed struggle. In view of this, the need to strengthen the unity of action and to renew the basis for understanding [words indistinct] the government action to achieve peace become evident.

4. A reorganization of the government at all levels responsible for the revolutionary process and a greater professionalization of the armed forces to make them the true executors of the Salvadoran revolution are needed in order to attain these goals in the near future.

Therefore, the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador agree to the following:

1. It is absolutely necessary to have a single commander the armed forces and for this reason, this institution has decided to decrease its representation in the revolutionary junta to one only member, thus seeking unity, the compliance of its constitutional mission and the accomplishment the commitments proclaimed by the insurrectional movement of 15 October 1979.

2. In order to achieve a better coordination and efficient leadership in government functions, it has been agreed to reorganize the revolutionary junta as follows: The junta will be made up of four members, one from the armed forces, two from the Christian Democratic Party and one independent. Consequently, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez has been appointed representing the armed forces, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich from the PDC and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette as the independent. The junta will be in charge of legislative duties, the general command of the armed forces and the definition of the general policies of the government. The revolutionary junta will have a president who will carry out the executive duties of the president of the republic with the exception of the powers granted to the junta in this document. Jose Napoleon Duarte has been appointed to this position. The junta will have a vice president, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who will also be the commander in chief of the armed forces.

Jose Antonio Morales Erhlich will be in charge of the country's agricultural policy and particularly the agrarian reform and Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette will be in charge of health and social security.

3. In order to properly promote national dialogue, the government will invite all social and political sectors in the country to join the State Council that is being created as a consultative organ of the revolutionary junta and which will be represented by all democratic, labor, peasant, managerial, professional and the small and medium business sectors. Efforts will be renewed to hold a dialogue with all the political forces, including those up in arms to urge them to discuss the implementation of a peaceful and democratic process to put an end to fratricidal violence and to replace it with the path of popular participation in the decisions of the country.

4. It is basically agreed that the government will make all efforts possible to build peace in El Salvador and in order to do this, the government promises to act with firmness within the framework of the law and justice, to investigate, to find and to punish all those who are guilty of acts of violence and terrorism, especially the criminal actions carried out in the past 2 weeks which have placed the country in the present crisis and on the verge of civil war.

The armed forces will be ordered to renew efforts to let all Salvadorans who want to abandon the groups which are up in arms join society and devote themselves to peaceful and honest work.

Issued in San Salvador on 13 December 1980.

Gutierrez on Elections, Army

PA140257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0021 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 13 Dec (EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces will support the democratic elections called by the government junta for 1983, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said today. Gutierrez made this statement to reporters of the "Technicians and Politicians" program of the Colombian "Todelar" radio network.

He explained that his appointment as commander of the Salvadoran Army came about because one of the most important military principles, unity of command, had been violated. "When we violated this principle we also violated other things. These are the values we want to rescue now and this was the great concern existing in the armed forces. No army can have two officers with the same command," Gutierrez said.

He insisted that the armed forces must enter into new negotiations to define the objectives of its support for the government so it "can better fulfill its purposes, form an administrative point of view, and so it can make the social changes that we, a poor and underdeveloped country, need."

Duarte on Cuban Intervention

PA142114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Dec (AFP)--In statements made here today new Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has rejected any intervention by countries such as Cuba on the domestic affairs of his country.

In an interview from San Salvador to correspondents of the Colombian Todelar radio network, Duarte directly accused the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro of the alleged intervention. In that regard, he affirmed that "the Cubans have been training and equipping the guerrillas in El Salvador, and that is intervention."

He added that "that must not be accepted by the Salvadorans or by any peoples of the world" because the Cubans "are participating in activities that are contrary to the liberty of the Salvadoran people."

The new Salvadoran president also referred explicitly to the United States in the same sense and rejected any interference "regardless of where it comes from," because "we do not want it from any power because we want to and can resolve our problems with the effort of the Salvadorans themselves."

Furthermore, Duarte was clear when he responded to a question on the status of Col Arnoldo Majano. "The commander of the army is Col Abdul Gutierrez, he stressed, and therefore destiny of the military corresponds to Col Abdul Gutierrez as chief.

Gutierrez, also interviewed by Todelar, said that the Salvadoran armed forces will unhesitatingly support the elections called by the military junta and scheduled for (?1983) by Duarte, when the new constitutional president of the country is to be elected.

Amnesty Offer; High Command

PA141304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0548 GMT 14 Dec 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Dec (LATIN)--The reorganized Salvadoran Government headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, a civilian, has promised to act with firmness to restore the country's peace while the extreme left has announced that it will increase guerrilla activity throughout El Salvador. However, violence seemed to have decreased in the past few hours while the main Salvadoran cities continue to be under army patrol.

Duarte assumed the presidency of El Salvador yesterday in a private ceremony held at the presidential palace. It was attended only by the military chiefs, cabinet members, the Supreme Court justices, and the three other members of the junta which ruled the country during the past 14 months.

After assuming the presidency, Duarte offered a general amnesty last night to the groups and persons who have waged an armed struggle against the government over the past few months and caused an increase in violence.

The reorganization of the government apparatus forced the cabinet members and main collaborators of the junta to resign in order to allow Duarte to appoint his work team, although it was predicted that many of those who resigned will remain in their posts.

According to official sources, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia will continue to be the defense minister; Col Nicolas Carranza, the deputy secretary of defense; and Col Julio Alfredo Castillo, [name as received] the chief general staff. All three are members of the high command of the armed forces whose structure was not affected by the new government.

MAJANO COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

PA132138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Dec (AFP)--Col Adolfo Majano, who has been dismissed as a member of the junta, today accused his country's government of "a political turn to the right and indiscriminate extermination of the population." Majano was forced out of the government junta after having been blamed for arrogating command, but mostly because of his differences with the other military member of the junta, the now commander in chief of the army, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez.

In a note sent to the media shortly before the decision of the Christian Democratic-military government junta to appoint one of its members president of the republic was officially announced, Majano said two trends are in conflict in El Salvador's new political crisis. "One," he said, "represents the aspirations of the people for a just and balanced future, and the other is the ambitions and interests of a small minority made up of opportunist civilians and the military unfortuantely representing the armed forces high command."

Majano considered that those forces, which he termed "negative," are dealing savage blows at the Salvadoran people. He accused them of working within the government to "totally change the course of the 15 October process," alluding to the date of the coup to overthrow Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime last year.

The regime "has lost sight of law and order," Majano pointed out, "and has returned to old methods of rule," making what is considered the harshest criticism of the military to be made by one of the officers who led the coup.

Since the beginning of the crisis 15 days ago, Colonel Majano accused the civilians in the junta and the military chiefs of having set the officers against him by means of "slanders of all kinds" and said that the consultation within the army, which led to his ouster, had no legal basis.

"The present government project is worn out," Majano said, referring to the wave of violance in the country and to the impossibility of governing under the present conditions, as admitted recently by members of the government team.

Majano insisted again on what he called "a political solution to the crisis," and asked for the people's representation in power. He said that instead of consolidating the regime, the government's reorganization proves its weakness.

There is no report yet on Colonel Majano's reaction to his appointment as military attach in Spain, but he rejected this possibility before it was announced.

FMLN RELEASES 'SIX-POINT PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES'

PA130334 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Report from San Salvador--live]

[Text] We are experiencing a political situation, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] states, in which, because of the failure of the imperialist, fascist and Christian Democratic plans, there is no room for hesitation or for a [word indistinct] independent positions. The FMLN presents to the people and to all the sectors and organizations of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] a six-point platform of princples on which a broadening of the popular and united struggle for a democratic and revolutionary government should be base. The Farabundo Marti explains the six-point platform of principles:

1. The revolutionary democratic government will guarantee national sovereignty and independence. It will secure and defend the right to self-determination of the Salvadoran people.

2. It will guarantee peace, liberty, well-being and progress to the Salvadoran people. For this purpose, it will carry out political, economic and social reforms that will assure a just distribution of wealth, the enjoyment of culture and health and an effective exercise of the democratic rights of the majorities.

3. It will follow a foreign policy of peace and nonalignment.

4. It will guarantee democratic representation of all popular, democratic and revolutionary sectors that actively contribute to the overthrow of the military dictatorship.

5. It will create a new-type army composed of the People's Revolutionary Army [Ejercito Popular Revolucionario], honest individuals among the troops and officers of the present army, who will be incorporated into it, and the FMLN.

6. It will support all private businessmen who cooperate and promote the economic development of the country and the revolutionary government's program.

The FMLN communique notes that it has created a commission that will immediately organize the revolutionary government for the purpose of promoting the efforts of the FMLN and the revolutionary government and that this commission represents to the highest degree the policy of the FMLN and the FDR [words indistinct] which will be announced at the proper time.

The final section of the communique issued in El Salvador by the FMLN states: The people are preparing for the decisive battles. The FMLN has issued orders to all its military, militia, self-defense and support units to prepare for the decisive action. Military actions in the country are on the increase. The people, the communique states, are waiting for the order for general insurrection and to initiate military actions against the fascist sectors of the army. The working class is preparing a general strike, the FMLN states.

The FMLN adds: All the military and militia units must take up their combat positions in neighborhoods, suburbs, cantons, guerrilla fronts, roads, towns and mountains. The coordinated commands of the FMLN have received orders to concentrate [words indistinct] in one united effort, for one goal.

The FMLN concludes its communique by stating that it is ready for combat with high fighting morale and that it is preparing for the decisive battle and is waiting for orders from the FMLN general headquarters.

United the struggle until final victory! Revolution [words indistinct]! We shall win!

The communique is signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio for the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces; Jorge Shafick Handal for the Communist Party of El Salvador; Joaquin Villalobos for the People's Revolutionary Army, and Fernando [name indistinct] for the Armed Forces of National Resistance in El Salvador, December 1980. The communique includes the signature of Roberto Rocas, representing the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers.

FDR URGES 'HONEST ELEMENTS' OF ARMY TO JOIN STRUGGLE

PA141920 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador, reported that the crisis of the Salvadoran Government is total and the reorganization of the governing junta constitutes a true coup d'etat perpetrated by center-rightist groups.

In a note released in Panama City, the front noted that the increasing pace of the Salvadoran popular struggle indicates that the decisive battles are already underway, and exhorted all sectors who have not yet joined the organization to do so.

Meanwhile, FDR leaders Guillermo Ungo and Alfredo Monge exhorted all honest elements of the armed forces, also victims of the repression, not to hesitate and join their people's struggle. In statements made in the Panamanian capital, Ungo and Monge said: We democrats and revolutionaries have created a great unity and we are willing to expand our alliance and dialogue with all those who aspire to find a truly democratic and popular solution to the national crisis.

Meanwhile, news dispatches were heard in San Jose, Costa Rica, on the new Farabundo Marti radio station, which started operation on 13 December from somewhere in El Salvador. These transmissions are 30 minutes long and can be heard 7900 kHz and in the 31 and 41 meter bands at 2100 (0300 GMT).

FMLN'S HANDAL SAYS MERCENARIES ACTING AS ADVISERS

PA122026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] In an interview of the latest issue of the Colombian magazine CROMOS, Jorge Schafik Handal, member of the political-military directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], said that the Salvadoran revolution is at a stage which would be very hard to stop even in the event of an intervention. Handal said that the presence of U.S., Venezuelan and Puerto Rican mercenaries as well as that of Cuban-born counter-revolutionaries and former Saigon officers has been confirmed. They are serving as advisers for the Salvadoran Army, he said. According to Handal, the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador is remaining in power because of the economic and military support that it is receiving from the United States and Venezuela.

In denouncing the repressive action of the regime, Handal said that 9,000 civilians have been killed by the military officers and their terrorist groups over the past 11 months.

In conclusion, he said that the political alternative in El Salvador is the replacement of the present regime with a democratic and revolutionary government that represents all the democratic and revolutionary forces in the country.

Handal is a member of the FMLN leadership together with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Ferman Cienfuegos, and Joaquin Villalobos.

CHURCH HOPES NEW GOVERNMENT WILL KEEP PROMISES

PA142200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said today in his sermon that the church trusts that the new Salvadoran Government will keep its promises and that this change will benefit the Salvadoran people.

After several weeks of government crisis, the government junta was reorganized yesterday and a president and vice president were appointed.

"They know why they have reorganized the government and they will know how to direct the country's destinies," the prelate added.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas indicated that "the church has always kept a critical distance in order to be able to voice its opinion at the right time, and the church will continue to maintain that critical distance in the hope that if a change has been wrought it is because, as they claim, that there will also be a change in the government's attitude."

"We await the signs that show a change in the government's attitudes," he stressed.

Once again the apostolic administrator condemned the disappearance of priests Marcial Serrano and Ernesto Abrego. According to Rivera y Damas, the data obtained by the archbishopric indicate that Father Serrano has already been murdered. His vehicle was found bearing a different license plate in a security corps post. His body has been unsuccessfully searched for everywhere.

Rivera y Damas also condemned the Friday's kidnapping of Salvadoran engineer Carlos Ernesto Pinea Perez.

Finally, he announced the disappearance of two children, Walter Alexander Torres and Luis Hernandez.

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE CONDEMNS VIOLENCE, HATRED

PA121850 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Dec 80 p 7

[Text] We have received the following communique issued by the Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador with regard to the declaration issued bythe Productive Alliance:

"The dynamic sectors of the national economy united in the Salvadoran Productive Alliance have, since their incorporation, maintained a positive attitude to try to find solutions to the serious and critical problems affecting our country. They have also maintained a positive attitude to try to find solutions to the serious and critical problems affecting our country. They have also maintained on a vigilant attitude regarding the deteriorating situation we live. Unfortunately, all our efforts to find the path to cooperation have been frustrated by the indifference and open antagonism of certain sectors which have misinterpreted our efforts. Our vigilant attitude has also made us see with horror, the growing spiral of violence which has brought us death and destruction. It is this violence which has cost so many human lives. The latest evidence of this irrational attitude was last week's murder of four U.S. nuns. The Productive Alliance cannot remain indifferent and publicly lifts its voice, at home and abroad, against this crime and once again condemns the violence affecting us regardless of its origin. El Salvador can never be the country we all desire as long as this wave of blood, pain and sorrow is not halted.

The Productive Alliance urges the Salvadorans to ponder on the latest events tormenting our country. We must admit that our political, social and economic life has greatly deteriorated and is chaotic. It demands the most noble efforts of all of us in order to save the country. Violence, hatred and demagoguery have poisoned our traditionally peaceful people. The spiritual, moral and ethic values seem to have disappeared. The concepts and traditions of family, religion and country seem condemned to destruction. We, the true Salvadoran people, must demand the return of peace, work and order.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA122009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The Guatemalan Defense Ministry today confirmed that army troops have clashed with guerrillas in San Marcos Department, in the country's northwest. Apparently a government patrol was on its rounds in this department when it was attacked by a guerrilla group. It has not been officially reported if there were any casualties. Guerrilla contingents have appeared in the northwestern departments on the border with Mexico over the past few months.

HONDURAS

MINISTER REPORTEDLY REFUSES TO SUBMIT RESIGNATION

PA122115 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The ministers of the present government should present their resignations to the president before the end of the year, this station was told yesterday. All ministers, without exception, should comply with this procedure, which is a tradition, to allow the president to be free to choose new aides.

However, this station learned yesterday that there is one minister in the cabinet who has sworn he will not resign but will remain in his post.

This station was informed yesterday that Rafael Pineda Ponce, minister of public education, is determined not to accept this traditional requirement as obligatory. This decision was announced recently by the education minister at a meeting with a group of supervisors from his ministry. He admitted to them that he was involved in political campaigning within the ministry and that he was not willing to submit his resignation to the president.

ANACH REPORTS MORE ARRESTS OF FARMWORKERS

PA131525 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] At noon today the Honduran Peasants National Association [ANACH] reported that more farmworkers have been arrested in northwestern Honduras.

According to the report, armed officials of the National Investigation Department [DIN] today arrested Victor Manuel Cuevas, Candelario Lima and Edil Mercado, all of whom belong to the [name indistinct] of Santa Barbara Department.

The officers also beat the common-law wife of Francisco Gutierrez in an attempt to make her tell them where he was. They also shot several times at a group of children, among them the son of Petronilo Gonzalez, who almost lost his life, according to the ANACH report.

The police had gone there at the request of the alleged heirs of landowner Juan Ortega and traveled in a truck belonging to Carlos Ortega, the ANACH report states.

The ANACH has demanded an end to the persecution of its members in northwestern Honduras, especially in Santa Barbara.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES

PA131612 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Marco Tulio Romero interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] In response to an invitation. We hope that what is being said about this peace being signed so that we may be able to attack the Salvadoran people.... We think that this is not this way. We hope it will be not this way. And we have come here to bear witness of this hope.

[Question] Do you think that this peace signed between Honduras and El Salvador is going to be an incentive for ending Central American problems?

[Answer] I think that this is one of the many problems that must be overcome, but there are still many other problems related to peace in the Central American area.

[Question] How do you see the situation in Nicaragua vis-a-vis what is happening here?

[Answer] The situation in Nicaragua is very good. The revolutionary process is becoming increasingly consolidated and deepened. We are interested in having peace in the entire area. It might appear a little strange to be celebrating peace at this moment when there is so much war, death and destruction, but it is a first step which, as I said previously, will help rather than harm the situation of these sister nations, especially the situation of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] What should be done to prevent political unrest? The case of El Salvador is very difficult at this moment. How does your government define this situation?

[Answer] Look here, it is not a definition of our government. I think there is a general principle that must be borne in mind. We must recall the words of Paul VI, who said that if we want peace, we must struggle for justice. Until there is justice, until there is a desire for justice and liberation, until this is achieved there will be no peace.

[Question] On the international level it has been emphasized that the Nicaraguan Government is on the course to Marxism. What do you say to this?

[Answer] Well now, on the international level, I can tell you this is not true. On the level of international charlatans, it is true. But it is evident--and I think you should know it--that only 3 weeks ago, an international committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution was organized in Madrid at the request of Mr Willy Brandt and the persons in this committee are people like Olof Palme, Bruno Kreisky, Felipe Gonzalez, and these are people who carry a lot of weight on the international level. They are convinced that this is demagoguery on the part of the international right, which wants to twist what is really happening in Nicaragua to serve its own interests. But definitely, it is our people who must define their own goals and our people support their government in Nicaragua more than people in other parts of the world at this moment.

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMEMORATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

PA140322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2236 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, 13 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Communist Party Central Committee held a ceremony today commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the party. The program, in which party Secretary General Eli Altamirano participated, was held at this capital's bullring.

Other members of the party Central Committee also spoke and presented various reports on the party's present situation. One of the reports detailed the party's advances during a recruiting campaign over the past 3 months. "Communist militancy is measured by the party's influence, which is growing more and more in Nicaragua," a Central Committee member told ACAN-EFE, which had asked for figures on the number of communists in the country.

Further Details

PA142012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Managua, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The need for the unity of all revolutionary forces in the country was the main subject of the speeches given in this capital on occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Nicaraguan Communist Party [PCdeN]/

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] sent a delegation to the main event held on Saturday night. This delegation was made up of Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Commander Dora Maria Tellez, vice president of the State Council. The speakers expressed their solidarity with the Salvadoran people but did not say anything about the reorganization of the junta of the government in that Central American country.

The communists paid homage to the six leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who were recently murdered.

The program lasted 4 hours and was held at the Managua bullring. It was attended by some 3,000 Nicaraguan communists.

The Vanguard Women's Union, the Union of Nicaraguan Peasants, the Union of Communist Youths and other organizations of the PCdeN waved their flags with the hammer and the sickle, sang "The Internationale" and chanted: "Workers of the world, unite."

Eli Altamirano, PCdeN secretary general, said that a lot of progress has been made in the unity of the Sandinists and the communists but that work had to be done to unite all the revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the country.

The communist leader said that so far the U.S. Government "has treated the political and military struggle of the people of Central America as a political issue."

"Imperialism has not yet decided to show its claws or to stain us with blood, but we are not wrong in saying that the United States is in the last phase of a diplomatic stage regarding the Central American situation," he said.

Altamirano added: "We must not forget that we will then have the stage of the aggression against El Salvador and from there on to Guatemala, all of Central America and logically Nicaragua." He said that "although the Sandinist People's Army is an army of the people, it cannot confront the imperialist aggression by itself. Therefore, nobody should be excluded from the peoples militias in Nicaragua."

Commander Borge said that there are both domestic and foreign dangers and threats against the Sandinist revolution. "But when have Sandinists shaken with fear?" Borge asked. He added: "We are not strong because we have rifles, but because the workers and the peasants of Nicaragua are willing to take up the arms to defend the revolution."

In a 45-minute speech, Borge said, regarding the unity of the Sandinists, "they open their arms to the communists" in order to complete an integration of the revolutionary forces. "Those who don't want to join us can let themselves be washed away by the current," Borge, one of the nine FSLN commanders, said.

BRIEFS

USSR DONATION--USSR Ambassador German Yevlampyevich Shlyapnikov this morning delivered a USSR donation of 10 jeep-type vehicles to the Ministry of Education for the continuation of the literacy programs. In addition, the USSR recently donated 10,000 pairs of boots, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 500,000 pencils, 10,000 pairs of eyeglasses, 500,000 copybooks and 1,000 transistor radios. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 80 PA]

AFP ANALYZES ROLE OF NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS

PA120354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 9 Dec 80

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsain]

[Text] Havana, 8 Dec (AFP)--Diplomatic analysts said here today that the new militias being organized in Cuba are related in some way to Ronald Reagan's election but in no way to the preparations being made by anti-Castro groups in the United States.

The analysts were saying that statements allegedly made by U.S. Government officials were completely mistaken. Washington reportedly learned that the new militias were being formed after Reagan was elected a month ago, and that they are aimed at reinforcing the Cuban military reserves. The thinking was that there is a threat posed by Reagan's election and by the existence in nearby Florida of groups of emigres who are supposedly being trained to invade Cuba.

Analysts here believe the government decided to create the militias after a top-level assessment of overall international politics more complex than the change in U.S. presidents. They point out that Fidel Castro announced the creation of the new militias in his May Day speech, which was noted for his failure to make any mention of the USSR, as is customary.

At that time advisers to Reagan, who was then a candidate, supposedly suggested a naval blockade of Cuban ports and suggested that the United States intervene militarily in other parts of the world to solve regional problems.

According to analysts, for months the Cuban Government had been alarmed over the possibility that U.S. Government sectors might believe the Soviet operations in Afghanistan broke the status quo of the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement and would act accordingly. If such were the case, Cuba should have its own forces for defense in view of the enormous complexity of long-range logistical support from the USSR. Also its fuel reserves would be insufficient for a long-range conventional war and the invader would overcome the local defenders by sheer firepower, according to these analysts. Thus the invader would conquer a territory disputed by the militia in prolonged unconventional warfare.

When the militias were created it was announced that they would include "all persons able to fight but not already enlisted in the regular reserve." The new units, many of which are already operational in various parts of Cuba, seem to follow a concept developed originally in Yugoslavia and later perfected by the Vietnamese.

It is a matter of supplying weapons and the infrastructure for a merciless war in their own territory, which they know better than anyone else, to be waged by all persons capable of throwing a grenade, squeezing a trigger or handling a bayonet. The essential criteria is that the local residents, even isolated from their government, continue to represent its legality and continue defending it against an invader trying to impose a new order.

It seems unlikely to assume, according to analysts, that while it has an efficient corps of militarized border guards and special troops capable of rapid intervention inside Cuba, as they have already done abroad (Angola and Ethiopia). That the Cubans should have considered the warlike exercises of groups of emigres in organizing the new militia structure.

Analysts believe that it seems more likely that the regime is applying the old Latin saying, "Prepare for war if you want peace."

Analysts say in conclusion that now that Reagan's Latin American policy is being drafted, high-ranking Cuban leaders could be more afraid that Central American events may unleash an uncontrollable U.S. chain reaction.

DELEGATIONS TO PARTY CONGRESS ARRIVE IN HAVANA

Argentine, Venezuelan Delegations

FL121245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The delegations of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] and Venezuelan Movement for Socialism (MAS) have arrived at Jose Marti International Airport. They have been invited to the second congress of Cuban communists.

The PCA delegation is headed by party secretary General (Atus Faba) and was received by Lionel Soto, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Secretariat. The MAS delegation is led by party Secretary General Pompeyo Marquez and was received at the air terminal by Manuel Diaz, member of our party Central Committee.

Other delegations invited to the most important meeting of Cuban communists will continue to arrive today at Jose Marti International Airport.

Upon arrival in Havana, MAS Secretary General Pompeyo Marquez made statements condemning the attempt to free the perpetrators of the crime in Barbados [sabotage of Cuban airliner]. The Venezuelan Government has acted in a shameful manner by trying to free four persons who are guilty of and have confessed the monstrous crime in which 73 persons were killed, the MAS leader said.

He said all anti-Cuban campaigns have the specific aim of trying to stop the democratization and decolonialization process in the area which is manifested in the victories of the Nicaraguan people and struggles of the Salvadoran people against the military junta.

Pompeyo Marquez condemned the support which the social-Christian government of Venezuela and Yankee imperialism are giving to the Salvadoran regime. The MAS secretary general also condemned the maneuvers of Christian democrats and Yankee imperialism to try to form a quote government unquote in collusion with the Salvadoran military men. He said these maneuvers include the intention of dividing [ruling] roles between Napoleon Duarte of the civilian sector and one of the generals responsible for the crimes against the Salvadoran people.

Elsewhere in his statements to the press, the MAS leader emphasized the importance of the second PCC congress for the peoples of the continent. Lastly, Pompeyo Marquez stressed that the successes of the Cuban revolution in all fields have a direct repercussion throughout the area.

Lao Delegation

FL131839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The Lao delegation that will take part in the second congress of our party arrived this morning in Cuba. The delegation is headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's Central Committee, vice premier and minister of education, sports and culture of Laos.

PCC Politburo member Sergio del Valle Jimenez welcomed the distinguished visitor.

The delegations from Argentina and Venezuela have also arrived.

CARIBBEAN MARITIME COUNCIL CALLS FOR GUIDELINES

FL121745 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Monday (CANA)--Caribbean governments should lay down strict guidelines for the operation in their waters of ships flying flags of convenience, the Caribbean Maritime and Aviation Council (CMAC) has suggested.

In a statement released here following its 4-5 December congress in Curacao, the council recommended that regional governments ensure that such ships comply with international regulations (regarding standards of safety, wages etc).

The council accused the so-called flags of convenience--ships registered outside their owners' country, usually to avoid high overheads--of breaking international regulations, practising racial discrimination and exploiting seamen.

The council called for an urgent meeting with the Jamaica-based Caribbean Shipping Association (CSA) to discuss the issues. The council also noted what it called the growing reputation of the Caribbean area as a centre for the "exploitation of seamen employed in the international maritime industry."

"CMAC also noted the growing practice of world shipowners especially those operating under flags of convenience, of abandoning their social and legal responsibilities by failing to comply with international standards.

The council charges that the flags of convenience operations "are riddled with racism, discrimination, and exploitation, thereby creating serious unemployment problems for Caribbean seafarers."

The body urged Caribbean governments "to take necessary steps to ensure that vessels trading in the area and using Caribbean ports comply with international conventions and regulations and to establish a legislative base to give effect to such international conventions and regulations."

The council is also seeking regional government's approval to ensure that ships registered in the Caribbean area employ seafarers from the area.

On the question of training Caribbean seamen, the body noted that while there is a surplus of trained seafarers in the area, this will not be sufficient to fill all vacancies arising if the conditions it adopts are implemented. However, it noted that it would be seeking financial assistance from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to set up a centralised training facility, using personnel from the International Transport Federation (ITF).

"CMAC also considers that it is desirable that a centralized pool of Caribbean seafarers be established under combined union supervision to ensure that any vacancies for Caribbean seafarers in foreign flag ships are filled with a minimum of delay," the statement added.

Dominica was represented at the Curacao meeting by a two-man team including president of the waterfront and allied workers union, Louis Benoit.

BAHAMAS

FNDM ASKS 'NO CONFIDENCE' MOTION AGAINST PINDLING

FL121715 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The leadership of Prime Minister Lynden Pindling and his government has "deteriorated to an even lower level of incompetence, mismanagement, duplicity, inertia, callousness and impropriety as demonstrated by divers instances."

That is the theme of a "no confidence" motion against Mr Pindling which has been tabled in the House of Assembly by the Free National Democratic Movement [FNDM].

The resolution, which is expected to be moved by FNDM leader J Henry Bostwick, charges Prime Minister Pindling and the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] government with having betrayed the people's trust "by the abysmal failures of his government to carry forward the hopes and aspirations of the Bahamian people for a safe, secure, happy and prosperous country offering equal opportunity for a richer quality of life to all its citizenry.

Other indictments against Prime Minister Pindling are that he:

Failed to coordinate the several ministries and departments of govenment which has led to the neglect and collapse of infrastructure throughout this commonwealth;

Failed to demonstrate any proper concern for the welfare and plight of the thousands of unemployed Bahamians;

Failed to protect and secure for the citizens of this commonwealth the enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms set forth in the constitution;

Failed to secure this country from external aggression and infiltration, and continues to refuse to enter into any defense treaty with the United States of America for the security and defense of the Bahamas;

Failed to ensure that the government-controlled radio station and television station reported the news fully and impartially; and has further refused to allow the right to equal time and opportunity for the broadcasting of differing points of view to be exercised;

Failed to encourage and promote the economic development of the country and has thereby deprived the people of this country the opportunity for growth;

Failed to recognize the contribution of taxi cab drivers to the economy of the Bahamas;

Failed to preserve the tax haven status of the Bahamas which has been a source of economic benefit to Bahamians;

Failed to demonstrate respect for the rule of law;

Failed to take proper measures to control the development and escalatior of crime;

Failed to observe the rules of fair play and has demeaned his high office by leading and participating in illegal picketing when no industrial dispute existed in respect of which a strike had been lawfully declared, and he himself was not a member of any relevant trade union.

Calls for Unity Against PLP

FL121730 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[By Gladstone Thurston]

[Exceprts] Charging the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] with having played "a diabolical game of politics with this nation," Free National Democratic Movement Chairman Cecil Wallace Whitfield has called on political and trade union leaders to join in mounting "an effective opposition in resistance to the menace of a one-party state."

Addressing members of the press, Mr Whitfield condemned the recently revealed national budget for 1981 as "nothing but a fraud and a deceit; a Pandora's box of misery disguised in the bright wrappings of promises, promises and more promises."

He also hit out at the chronic and widespread unemployment, the rampaging criminal activities, and poverty unrelieved and degrading.

To unify the opposition, Mr Whitfield called on the youth of the nation, those in opposition to the PLP, those dissidents who have left the PLP since 1970--Lionel Davis, Dr Eldwood Donaldson, former Speaker Arlington Butler, Jimmy Shepherd, labor leader Sir Randol Fawkes, Citizens Party leader George Wilson and civil rights activists Edmund Moxey and Rev Carlton Francis--"to join us...to mount an effective opposition in resistance to the menace of a one-party state."

Mr Whitfield also called for the teachers' union and other trade and professional unions, taxi drivers, PLP Parliamentarians who have been elected only to find that they are not really representatives of the people but pawns of the dictator--to also join ranks.

Referring to the budget for 1981, Mr Whitfield pointed out that many of the allocations of sums of money mentioned in this year's budget are the same allocations from last year and years before to carry out projects which were not completed and some of which have not even been started.

"The budget is a catalogue of the government's admitted failures and neglect," Mr Whitfield charged.

JAMAICA

IMF, WORLD BANK TEAMS DISCUSS LOAN ASSISTANCE

FL100156 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Two teams from the IMF and World Bank had a busy round of discussions with the government today to work out loan assistance to Jamaica. IMF officials met officials of the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Jamaica today at the ministry, while World Bank members had discussions with other government officers.

As a result of negotiations between the World Bank and the Ministry of Public Utilities, loans were being formalized for the Airport Authority of Jamaica and the Jamaica Public Service Company. Although the ministry would not disclose the extent of the assistance, other [word indistinct] to the Jamaica Public Service Company disclosed that the loan to be utilized by that company is U.S. $20 million. The IMF and World Bank teams arrived in the island yesterday and [words indistinct] to exploratory talks between both financial institutions and Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who visited the United States last week.

At a news conference on Sunday following his return, Mr Seaga said in talks with these institutions he acquainted them with the details of Jamaica's financial problems and to seek support in resolving them. He said he was satisfied that he was able to indicate to them that Jamaica is a case that requires special help. The prime minister indicated that within the next 3 weeks it was hoped to have a clearer picture of the negotiations with the IMF. He was unable to say what improvements there would be in IMF conditions and that talks last week were exploratory. Under IMF lending policy Jamaica could borrow up to U.S. $600 million.

IDB APPROVES LOAN FOR OIL EXPLORATION

FL121256 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Jamaica's onshore oil exploration program is to benefit from a loan of $22.5 million. The loan has been approved by the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], and Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who made the announcement, said the money would be used to drill seven wells under the oil exploration program.

Meanwhile, another loan, this time of $4.7 million, is coming to the island from the U.S. Agency for International Development. This money will be used to finance the first stage of a development project for agricultural markets.

ROK DELEGATION EXAMINES TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

FL122319 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] It is expected that the Koreans will announce shortly they (?are granting) a line of credit to Jamaica. A five-man delegation from South Korea headed by Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-hyu is in Jamaica on a 4-day visit. The delegation met with Prime Minister Seaga today. The team is examining the possibilities for trade and economic cooperation between Jamaica and South Korea.

SAINT LUCIA

LABOR PARTY SET TO DISCUSS LEADERSHIP QUESTION

FL121740 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Saint Lucia Labour Party (SLP) will hold a national convention next 20 March, at which the question of its leadership is expected to be resolved, Agriculture Minister Peter Josie said in Barbados yesterday.

Mr Josie, en route to Brussels for talks on securing the European market for Windward Islands bananas, said that a meeting of the SLP executive Sunday night agreed that the convention should be held 20 March 1981.

The convention will discuss the leadership row between Prime Minister Allan Louisy and Foreign Minister George Odlum. Mr Odlum had been pressing Mr Louisy to adhere to an agreement which he said they reached last year under which Mr Louisy would have given up the prime ministership after six months.

Mr Louisy has since made clear his intentions not to do so and the two factions of the SLP have been quarrelling since then.

Mr Josie said that by holding the convention the matter will be placed before the ordinary members of the SLP.

"We'll be going to the rank and file of the Labour Party and I'm sure that their direction will be firm and positive," said Mr Josie, a strong supporter of Mr Odlum for the leadership.

Mr Josie made it clear, however, that even if Mr Louisy is removed as party leader at the March convention, constitutionally he cannot be touched as prime minister.